THE PLATFORM.

Declaration of Principles by the National Republican Convention.

The Third Day Largely Consumed in Nominating Candidates.

Alger, Allison, Gresham, Harrison, Depew, Sherman, and Others Named.

The Convention Overwhelmed by a Flood of Oratory-How the Speeches Were Received.

CHICAGO, June 22, 1888. Chairman Estee called the third day's session of the National Republican Convention to order at 10:05 o'clock yesterday morning, and Rev. Thomas E. Green of Chicago invoked the divine blessing. The first order of business was the

calling of the States for naming members of the
National Committee.

After a season of music by the band, Chairman
McKinley, of the Committee on Resolutions,
etopped upon the platform and was greeted with
loud applause. "I am instructed by the Committee on Resolutions," said Mr. McKinley, "to
report the following declaration of principles:"
The Republicans of the United States, assembied by their delegates in national convention,

made for that purpose to harass innocent set-tlers with spics and prosecutions, under the false pretense of exposing fraud and vindicating the law.

The government by Congress of the Territories is based upon necessity only, to the end that they may become States in the Union; therefore, whenever the conditions of population, material resources, public intelligence, and morality are such as to ascure a stable local government therein the people of such Territories should be permitted as a right inherent in them to form for themselves constitutions and State governments are be admitted into the Union. Pending the preparation for statehood all officers thereof should be selected from the bona fide residents and citizens of the Territory wherein they are to serve. South Dakota should of right be immediately admitted as a State in the Union, under the Constitution framed and adopted by her people, and we heartily indorse the action of the Republican Senate in twice passing bills for her admission. The refusal of the Democratic House of Representatives, for partisan purposes, to favorably consider these bills is a willful violation of the sacred American principle of local self-government and merits the condemnation of all just men. The pending bills in the Senate for acts to enable the people of Washington, North Dakota and Montana Territories to form constitutions and establish State governments should be passed without unnecessary delay. The Republican party piedges itself to do all in its power to facilitate the admission of the Territories to New Mexico, Wyoming, Idaho, and Arizona to the enjoyment of self-government as States, such of them as are now qualified as soon as possible, and the others as soon as they may become so.

The political power of the Mormon church in the Territories, as exercised in the past, is a The platform, upon motion of Mr. Marine, of Maryland, was unanimously adopted by the Con-The political power of the Mormon church in the Territories, as exercised in the past, is a menace to free institutions too dangerous to be long suffered. Therefore we pledge the Republican party to appropriate legislation asserting the sovereignty of the nation in all Territories where the same is questioned, and in furtherance of that end to place upon the statute books legislation stringent enough to diverge the political from the ecclesiastical power, and thus ampout the attendant wickedness of polygamy. The Republican party is in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money, and condemns the DEPEW.

vention by a rising vote amid a storm of applause and waving of hats.

Chairman Estee amounced that the next order of business was the presentation of candidates for President and Vice President, and or-

Chairman Estee amounced that the next order of business was the presentation of candidates for President and Vice President, and ordered the Secretary to proceed with the calling of the roil by States and Territories.

Neither Alabama nor Arkansas had any candidate to present. When California was called Creed Haymond rose and was saluted with cheers and cries of "Platform," "Platform." Col. Haymond passed up the platform and said: "Mr. President and gentlemen of the convention: The California delegation, whose position is well known here, asks the convention to pass them on the roil call of States for the present.

When Colorado was reached the Chairman arose and said that Colorado had no name to present, When Connecticut presents the name of the Hon. Joseph R. Hawley." [Cheers.]

Delaware, Elerida and Georgia had no name to present, and when each S.ate was called the Chairman of the respective delegations arose and made the aumouncement.

Whon Illinois was called. Leonard Swett, of Chicago, ascended the platform and presented the name of Walter Q. Gresham.

"This presence recalls a scene canactes! "Chisticity twenty-eight yoars ago," said he. "That was the second National Republican Convention, and the first nomination of Abraham Lincoln," said Mr. Swett. "At this inauguration the Republican party first assumed the reins of governmental control. With unimportant interruptions the Democratic party mid controlled our national policy for thirty-two years. The country in 18th stood upon the verge of political and financial raim, and the sharpest and most deadly conflict of arms ever known succeeded. We have had of Republican raie since then four years of war and twenty years of peace. The four years of war and twenty years of peace increased the pepulation, internal improvements, manufactories, useful inventious, comforts in homes, and the general development of all classes with a rapidity unequaled in the history of the world within the time named. In the language of Daniel Webster, we may say of this Republican

pie? Who most strikingly stands for cosmopoli-tan American character? These are the ques-tions of the hour addressed to us all.

"I suggest the name of Walter Q. Gresham of Indians and Illinois (cheers and applause), and Invite a thoughtful consideration of some of the reasons why he should be nominated."

I Mr. Swett so anded the praises of Judge Gresham in a half hour's speech. Said he, in closing: "In behalf of the laboring man, of whose struggles he is the living embodiment; in behalf of capital, whose rights he has guarded and adjusted; in behalf of the soldier, whose garb he has worn with honor; in behalf of patriotism and loyalty, of which he is the shining representa-tive and example; and for the State of Lincoln. Grant, and Logan, I nominate as a candidate for



SHERMAN.

President of the United States the son of Illinois by adoption, Walter Q. Gresham." [Great ap-

minutes' duration.

Messara Lynch of Mississippi, McCall of Massachusetts, and Rector of Texas also seconded the nomination of Judge Gresham, on behalf of

sachusetts, and Rector of Texas also seconded the nomination of Judge Gresham, on behalf of their respective States.

The Secretary called "Indiana," when every one interested in Harrison set up a howl, and Col. Dick Thompson rose to speak. Cries of "Platform," "Platform," were fluing at him from all sides, but the old man refused to be budged from his place. "I merely want to make an announcement, said he. "The Republican party of Indiana has selected a member of our delegation, the Hon. Albert G. Porter, to present their candidate for the Presidency." [Cheers.]

Governor Porter passed to the platform accompanied by the cheeks of many of the delegates and most of the sudience. "Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the convention," he began, "when, in 1880, Roscoe Conking visited Indiana to take part in the memorable canvass of that year, he was asked on every hand, 'How will New York go at the Presidential election?" Tell me, he replied, 'how Indiana will go in October, Indiana's processive of the party of the teacher." [Applause.] In October, Indiana's processive of the party of the pa ber.' [Applause.] In October, Indiana's majority of 7,000 for the Republican caudidate for Governor informed the country how she would go, and New York and the nation echoed her October voice. [Applause.] As in 1889 Indiana held the key of the position, so, although not an October State new above.

Hampshire made speeches seconding the nomination of Gen. Harrison.

When Iowa was called Mr. Henderson of that State arose and said: "Mr. Chairman, Iowa has a

candidate to present for the consideration of the convention," [Cheers.]

While Gen. Henderson was speaking Mr. Hepburn of the Iowa delegation walked up to the platform and was introduced by the Chairman in the following words:
"Gleatlanger of the convention Mr. Henderson of "Gentlemen of the convention, Mr. Hepburn, of

of this campaign. Is there suen a course open to our choice? We remember that we enter upon this struggle a beaten party—that we were not beaten for want of numbers, but for want of harmony. We are strong enough to compel a triumph, but it will require the united efforts of us all to clutch it. Is it possible for us to-day to name a candidate for whom all Republicans will vote? If we do we shall succeed. If we fall to name such an one our flag goes down in defeat before the organized appetite for spoils and its alites. The candidate of this convention must be of apotless character, and with unblemished political record. He must be a man in whose armor of integrity there is no flaw or crevice for the lodgment of censure or calumny. He must be a man versed in the public business, schooled in the public service, fitted for the high office to which we consecrate him by broad experience and observation. He must be a man of affairs. The Republican party is one of deeds as well as of doctrines—resulta no less than lofty sentiments. Its just pride and crowning glory is to be found in the long record of what it has accomplished. It loves liberty, and it creates free States. It loves mankind, and it strikes the shackles from the bond and makes freemen. It loves equality, and it places the ballot in the hands of the humble and bids him stand unabashed by the side of him who is the strongest. It loves the flag and tramples rebellion under its conquering feet. It sympathizes with the stringgling poor, and it genus the prairie with a million happy, prosperous homesteads. It feets the dignity of labor, and it protects the nation's industries, and the mill, and the factory, and it prosperity smiles on every home. It loves homesty, and it prosperity smiles on every home. It loves homesty, and it prosperity smiles on every home. It loves homesty, and the mill, and the factory, and it prosperity smiles on every home. It loves homesty, and it prosperity is sheathed, it restores its prostrate fee to the high station of untrammeled tives in zifusing even a consideration of general pension ligislation. pension ligislation.

In support of the principles herewith enunciated we invite the co-operation of patriotic men of all parties, and especially of all workingmen, whose prosperity is seriously threatened by the free trade policy of the present administra-

GEN. HAWLEY.

upon all questions that for a quarter of a century have tried the courage and tested the wisdom of patriotic men he has been upon the right side as time has determined the right in the honest conviction of the Republican party of this day? Gentlemen, the State of Iowa bids me name to you this man—fit to be your candidate, William B. Allison, of Iowa."

Mr. Henburn closed his apexh amid a storm Mr. Hepburn closed his speech amid a storm of applause, the Iowa delegation being especial-

demonstrative.
The nomination of Mr. Allison was seconded a short speech by Delegate Bosworth, of hode Island.

There being no other seconds, the Secretary called the roll through the States of Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland and Massachusetts, without any response. When Michigan was called all of Alger's friends rose in a body and split the air with their cheers. in a body and split the air with their cheers. After a while Mr. Horr of Michigan obtained the floor and said: "I wish merely to state that Michigan has a candidate, and that he will be presented by Mr. Robert E. Frazer of Detroit." [Cheers from the Michigan delegation.]

"Michigan comes into a Republican convention for the first time in its history to ask of that convention a favor," began Mr. Frazier." [Cheers.]

"Mi'higan has always proved true to the Republican party, and Michigan always intends to prove true to that organization in any political battle which may be fought. (Cheers.) We

prove true to that organization in any political battle which may be fought. [Cheers.] We find the Republican party to-day out of power for the first time in its history. Heretofore, during all the battles that you have fought, during all the great contests in which you have been engaged, Michigan has been modest in her demands of the Republican party; but when her demands of the Republican party; but when we find this party out of power, when we find the Democratic party controlling this nation, we do not stop to argue by what means or methods that party got there, but we come here to provide for you the ways and means of turning that party out of power. [Cheers.] As long as everything was going along smoothly with the Republican party Michigan had nothing to ask; but now, when you need her, we come here and offer you a man to lead you to victory in this campaign. [Cheers.] And I propose to tell you the reason why. In the first place, gentlemen of the convention, it becomes necessary that you should select from the large number of candidates that are named here the most available one to fight this campaign with. He must, as has been described by the gentlemen, be strong in all the States alike; he must be atrong alike with the soldier and with the civilian; with the rich man and with the

paign with. He must, as has been described by the gentlemen, be strong alike with the soldier and with the civilian, with the rich man and with the poor; with the black man and with the white man. [Applause.]

"I propose to offer you in behalf of Michigan for your careful and candid consideration such a gentleman. I believe, Mr. Chairman, that we are here as a deliberative body of men. I am glad to see the enthusissm that is manifested by this large assemblage of people in behalf of the gentlemen whose names have been and will be presented to this convention, Michigan has no charges to bring against any of them. We know nothing against them, and we have sought to find nothing against them, [Cheers.] They are Republicans all, they have been true to the Republican party and I hask on behalf of Michigan here a careful consideration of all these gentlemen's merits, and I hope they will receive, each of them, their full measure of praise. And in presenting to you our candidate here I ask nothing but—and I ought to be ashamed to ask it—a fair consideration for him in a Republican convention. These gentlemen, I say, who have all been named, we have nothing to say against them, and we believe that what has been said about them is true; but the availability of the man that you should place in nomination here is a serious question for you to consider; and right here at the outset I say to you that he will supply to you strength from all the quarters that I have named. The rich man will trust him, for he is a man of business and affairs, and his honor among these men has been and always will be inquestioned. (Cheers.) If you tiffulk that he is not a friend of the poor, come with me to the city of Detroit, where he lives; enter with me into the poor man's home—aye, into the very abode of misery—and there mention the name of our candidate and you will find that next their God, among the poor people of Michigan, the name of Gen. Russell A. Alger is in their hearts.

At the mention of Gen. Alger's name there

Michigan, the name of Gen. Russell A. Alger is in their hearts."

At the mention of Gen. Alger's name there was great enthusiasm, and an enthusiastic Algerite in the main gallery bowled, "Birce cheers for Gen. Alger," and they were given with a will by portions of the audience.

Delegates Noves of Massachusetts, Egan of Nebraska, and Estes of North Carolina, seconded Get. Alger's nomination. Delegate Eggers, of Arizona Territory, also added his indorsement.

ment.

When the State of New York was reached, Senator Hiscock advanced to the platform. His appearance was the signal for loud cheers. He proceeded to nominate Channey M. Depew, and proceeded to deliver a fifteen-minutes speech eulogistic of the Empire State's favorite son. At its conclusion the New York delegation arose simultaneously and cheered viscorously.

origorously.

D. H. Hastings, of Pennsylvania, nominated John Sherman, of Ohio, The nomination was greeted with loud choses.

Delegates Langsten of Virginia and Anson of North Carolina seconded the nomination of Senator Sherman in brief speeches.

When Pennsylvania was called Delegate Chas.

When Pennsylvania was called Delegate Chas.
E. Smith advanced to the platform and, at the
close of a ten minutes' speech, placed in nomination Mayor Edwin H. Fitler of Philadslphia.
The nomination was greeted with loud lauguter.
There was no second.

The Secretary continued the call of the roll of
the States, calling out the names Rhode Island,
South Carolina, Tennesses, Texas, Vermont,
Virginia, West Virginia, and there was no respouse. Wisconsin was next called and immediately a shout arose, and Senator Spooner ascended the platform, and in an eloquent speech
of ten minutes' duration presented the name of
Wisconsin's favorite son, Gov, Rusk.

The convention then adjourned for the day.

BALLOTING.

Work of the Fourth Day's Session of the Republican Convention.

The Leaders Use Three Ballots as a Reconnoissance and Then Draw Off Their Forces.

CHICAGO, June 23, 1888.

The fourth day's session of the National Republican Convention was called to order at 11:20 yesterday morning. Rev. J. H. Worcester, of Chicago, offered prayer. At the conclusion of the prayer the Chairman said: "The regular order of business is the call of the roll of States for the selection of a candidate for President. The Secretary will proceed with the call."
"Alabama!"
The musical name of the alphabetical leader

of States fell from the Secretary's lips, and in the intense silence of the impressive moment every our was reached.

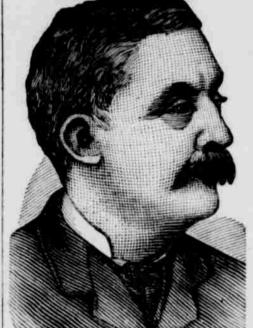
every oar was reached.

The vote was reached.

The reached the monstration from the galleries was found to be a practical block to the proceedings; the ballots could not be properly recorded through the noise. This source of confusion was later on partially checked by the persistent appeals of the Chair and the deprecations of the orderly portions of the audience and delegations.

The vote of Arkansas with ten of her ballots for Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, was recorded, and California was then called.

The apprehended bomb-burst here occurred. The rules of silence and decorum were temporarily swept away. Creed Hammond arose from among the Californians, and, assuming an attitude in the joint resemblance of Ajax defying



lightning and Patrick Henry before the Virginia burgesses, said at the top of his lungs: "Caliornia casts her sixteen votes for James G.

At the first official utterance of the name of At the first official utterance of the name of the old leader an explosive cheer broke from the galleries, the delegates discreetly restrain-ing themselves. For that reason, if none other, the demonstration was less vigorous and pro-longed than had been anticipated. The usual rising yell, tossing of hats, wisi gesticulations, and waving of flags occurred, while ladies in the galleries unfurled large silk banners, staff-capped with luge white plumes. Connecticut cast her twelve votes for Hawley, Delaware voted for Harrison, Florida divided on

Delaware voted for Harrison, Florida divided on

Deinware voted for Harrison, Florida divided on Sherman and Fitler, and Georgia's votes nearly all went to the Onio man.

When Himois was called Senator Farwell arose, and in a loud, clear voice said: "Himois casts her 44 votes for Walter Q. Gresham." The rapid raps of the gavel and the protesting ges-tures of the Chairman were unable to check the cheer that greefed this announcement of the solidarity of the great prairie State for her fav-ored citizen. The cheering was resumed a moored citizen. The cheering was resumed a mo-ment later when Indiana announced that while 29 or her 30 delegates were for Harrison, she had

ment later when Indiana announced that while 29 of her 30 delegates were for Harrison, she had 1 vote for Gresham.

There was loud cheering when Iowa cast her solid vote for Allison.

Sherman received the lion's share of Kentucky and Louisiana. Maine scattered like an old blunderbus, Maryland, Massachusetts, and Mississippi went largely to Sherman, Minnesota supported Gresham, and Michigan voted solidity for Alger amid great cheering. Missouri scattered her votes all around, Gresham receiving one-third. Nebraska was also without any particular love. Alger and Allison each received three of Nevada's six votes, while Depew and Harrison equally divided New Hampshire's eight. New Jersey plumped her eighteen votes to Phelps. New York cast seventy-one votes for Depew and one for Blaine. North Carolina gave Sherman the buik of her votes, and this was followed by Ohio, which cast her forty-six votes solidity for the Mansfield statesman. He also captured half of Pennsylvania, the remainder being divided' between Fitler, Phelps, Depew, and Blaine. Rhode Island supported Allison, South Carolina gave two-thirds of her vote to Sherman, and Alger and Sherman captured the lion's share of Tennessee. Texas divided on Allison, Sherman, and Gresham. Vermont voted solidity for Harrison. Sherman got half of the scattering votes of Virginia and West Virginia, Wisconsin's solid vote went to her favorite son, Governor Rusk. The Territories were pretty evenly divided among the various candidates. Following is the result of the first ballot:

Sherman. 229 Ingalls. 28 Grealam. 111 Rusk 25 Sherman 229 Ingalls 25

Gresham 25
Depew 99 Fitter 24
Alger 84 Phelps 25
Harrison 80 Hawley 13
Harrison 30 Hawley 13
Allison 72 Lincoln 3
Blaine 35 McKinley 2
The second ballot was immediately called. Mr. Fitler's name was withdrawn by the Pennsylvanians, to the great satisfaction of the convention, and the Fitler incident ended. Then the vote was taken. Arkansas changed her whole vote to Alger, amid some cheering. Greaham gained I vote in Indiana, and Kansas took I vote away from Ingalis and gave it to McKinley. In Kentucky Gresham and Blains gained; Harrison and Sherman lost. In Maryland Harrison and Sherman gained. Massachusetts dropped Lincoln. Missouri increased Alger's vote from 5 to 10. Pennsylvania gave 53 votes to Sherman, a fact which was loudly cheered. This was the result of Fitler's withdrawal. Sherman getting all but three of Fitler's vote. Russ began to break in Wisconsin, which gave Gresham three. The second ballot resulted:
DOMESTICAL CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROP
Sherman 240 Blaine 32
Alger
Gresham
Depew 20 Ingalls 16
Harrison 91 Lincoln 9

Allison 75 McKinley 3
The convention proceeded at once to the third ballot. The first vote, that of Alabama, gave Sherman a less of two. Gresham gained in Colorado and Harrison lost. Gresham picked up a few votes in the succeeding States, in most of which Sherman lost. When Kansas was reached, Ingalls was abandoned, and his vote split up among half a dozen candidates. Alger made a gain of five in Missouri and Sherman lost. Gresham lost in Nebrasta. New Jersey broke away from Pholps and gave part of her vote to other candidates. Sherman lost again in South Carolina. The third ballot resulted as follows:
Sherman 244 Blaine 35 Gresham 123 Rusk 16 Alger 122 McKinley 8 Harrison 94 Phetps 5 Depew 91 Lincoin 2 Allison 88 Miller 2

Depew 91 Lincoln 2
Allison 88 Miller 2
It was now 2 o'clock p. m., and the convention took a recess until 7 p. m.
Immediately atter the assembling of the convention for the evening session Chauncey M. Depew took the platform, and in a brief speech witherew his name from the field of candidates. The convention thereupon hastily adjourned.

Incidents.

The Iowa headquarters are adorned with a The Alger clubs serenaded Mrs. John A. Logan at the residence of George M. Pullman

last evening.

The Corn Palace Club of Sioux City, Iowa, are a fine-looking body of men, and they are unanimously for Allison. Every man wears a white hat with an ear of corn in the top of it, and a

"Gath" says Hastings' speech nominating Sher-man was the best of the lot.

Depew surprised the convention when he an-nounced his withdrawal. nounced his withdrawal.

Allison's supporters are delighted at the showing their man made at the start off.

The Harrison men had counted on ninety votes on the first ballot and fell eleven short

SEEKING A LEADER.

The Fifth Day of the Republican Convention Passes Without Result.

After Two Unsuccessful Ballots a Large Majority Votes for

Adjournment.

CHICAGO, June 25, 1888. The proceedings of the fifth day of the National Republican convention were opened Saturday morning with prayer by Bishop Fallows, of Chicago. The real business of the day was then inaugurated by a short speech by Mr. Me-Kiniey, of Ohio. It was called out by the fact that on every ballot a few straggling votes were being cast for him. He said he was in the convention pledged by every consideration of honor to do all in his power to promote the candidacy of John Sherman, and he protested with great earnestness against being put in a false light by these stray votes. He not only requested that the thing stop, but went so far as to demand it.

The convention then proceeded to take a

The convention their proceeded to dead a fourth ballot.

When the name of Alabama was called every one in the audience waited excitedly for the vote. It was thought that this State, being the first on the call, might start the expected stampede for Bisine. The Maine man, however, did not receive a vote until California was reached, and Col. Haymond, in his usual en-As the roll-call proceded and the gains for Harrison began to be apparent there was considerable applause, but when New York was for the Indiana man the choers that went up

ere deafening. The expected break for Harrisch had come. It

Were deafening.

The expected break for Harrisch had come, It was not a surjetise.

After the applianse had died away the roll of the State was demanded and the cheers quickly changed to hisses from the galleries. The Biaine men looked wise, the Sherman enthusiasts confident. It was not on the carpet that the 4th ballet should show any very material change in the situation. But Illinois? Three of her men proved recreant to Gresham and cast their votes for Harrison. This was an unexpected accession to the forces of the General, and, coming as it did from the very center of the Gresham movement, it created as much excitement as the 50 votes that were plumped by New York. Old Fred Douglass, who was seated on the stage, beamed in a beatific manner when Kentucky gave him one vote. He was proud—proud of the hearty reception he had been accorded, prouder still of the fact that his race had been so far henored in a great convention; that ke, as its representative, had received a vote for the nomination to the Presidency. Kentucky also cast a vote for Foraker. The next break to be made was by Wisconsin. Busk had been dropped from the roll and when the State of the placetes was called, Harrison received 2) out of her 25 votes. From the start it was evident that no choice would be reached and the gains of Harrison were not great enough to cause alarm in the ranks of the other candidates.

The fourth ballot resulted as follows:

The fourth ballot resulted as follows;
Sharman 236 Blaine 42
Harrison 217 McKinley 11
Alger 135 Lincoln 11
Gresham 98 Foraker 1
Allison Ss Douglass 1
After all the deals and combinations of the
aight and early morning, it became apparent as

on es the totals of the vote were announced at Harrison after all was far enough away con the nomination.

He had, of course, climbed up very high on the adder in securing 217, but John Shorman still cold his cohorts behind him and led the race

with 238.

The fifth ballot was then proceeded with. It was no very tame affair, for the moment the california men announced their solid le for Blaine the convention turned loose, in spite of the Chairman, and yelled a hourse sainte to the man beyond the sea.

It was a noticeable feature of the balloting all through that Maine never cast even a straggling vote for its great son. The name of Blaine was never attered by the Maine men from first to last, but everybody knew what they were ready to do when the proper time came.

Wien New Hampshire was called it was seen

Witen New Hampshire was called it was seen that Harrison had made a gain of three, the en-tire delegation giving him its total of eight votes. There was a little cheer at this, and a votes. There was a little cheer at this, and a moment after New York was reached. The same shi-sh-sh which greeted the name of the Empire State when it was announced in the first roll-call marked it again this time. The hissing sound was followed by a dead silence. Then New York said: "Pass for a mement." This created intense excitement, Some change or break of vital importance was expected after this announcement, and everybody awaited it in great anxiety. But when the announcement was made it disappointed everybody, for it was practically the same as it was in the first ballot. Thus the call went on to the end.

STATES AND	Alger.	Allian	Blaine	Gresh	Harris	Sherm
TERRITORIES.				Ē	100	20
				5	, A	
Alabama	В		1		2	
California	1.9	****	140	***	*400	***
Colorado	****	10	.40	****		
Connecticut Dela ware. Florid : Georgia Ulinois	0	6		3		(M. P. N.
Deln ware		1	1	1	3	
flor d	5		1000	****	1	
teors in	8489			1	2	2
Ulpois				41	3	
HI I William	600.00	DAKE	43.85	- A	1209	
li-Wilkerson resources	XXXX	26	****	error.	+225	0.00
Kansas Kentucky Louisiana	****			- 3	8	***
Louisiana	2			0		
Maine	3	1 6	****	ĩ		1 3
MnryInnd		4	200		- 6	
Maryland Maryland Massachusetts Michigan	4	3	4	1	10	
Michigan	26				****	
Minnesota	3		1	3	7	
Mississippi	44.5		1	2	1117	1
Mississippi Kissori Netraska	14	1	2	10	2	
NOTE BEAUTIFUL TO A STATE OF THE STATE OF TH	- 4	9	4.000	cred	¥4.84	. 3
Sevada	4	2		0000	****	***
low Jorany	***	7.	***	0		***
New York	111	1	6		58	J. =3
New Hampshire New Jersey New York North Carolina	9	5			9	1
Olifo.						4
					1	***
Pennsylvania Rhode Island					7	56
Rhode Island	****	8	****	****	****	***
South Carolina	10	4441	S. S. S. S.		2	
Total in the second	10	1	- 4		2	
Pexas Vermont	2	4.8	0.970(0)	- 0	- 2	
Visarinia	- 0	3.43		2.000	9	***
West Virginia	2		5	1	â	100
Virginia West Virginia Wisconsin			2	- 2	100.00	
Arizona	2		2020			
Dakota	maxi.	- 3	****	1	****	
Idaho		1		1	5	
dontana		1	****	1		
Wisconsina Dakota Idaho Mexico Utah Dist, Columbia	1	***	****	***		1
Diat Columbia	***	2	****		****	***
Washington Ter	1000	* * + *	2	9	****	***
	_	-				***
Totals	142	90	48	87	213	99

Total votes, 832; total votes cast, 827; necessary to choice, 417.

McKinley received six votes from New Jersey, three from West Virginia, and one each from Connecticut, Kansas, Massachusetts, Missouri,

Connectiont, Kansas, Massachusetts, Missouri, and Texna.

And yet the break for Blaine had not come. The dead-lock was as strong as ever. It was evident that the balloting was fruitless. As soon as the vote had been announced and quiet was restored ex-Gov. Foster of Ohio arose in his seat, and moved that the convention take a recess till 4 o'clock. The motion was carried without any material opposition. material opposition.

material opposition.

The delegates reassembled, and at eight minutes after 4 Chairman Estee cleared his throat and announced that the convention was ready to proceed with business.

Mr. King, of Maryland, sprang to his feet and said: "I move that this convention adjourn without ballot until 11 o'clock on Monday morn-

ing."

The motion was carried by a vote of 496 year to 322 mays, and Chairman Esteo declared the convention adjourned.

Incidents.

It is estimated that at least \$1,500,000 was left in Chicago every day during the convention by non-residents

Discrete every lary any daring the convention. The Lalmor had 1,700 guests and the Grand Pacific 1 400

Walker Blaine was around the various head-quarters Saturday, and was generally well received. On being asked about the possibility of his father's nomination, he said: "I don't think he will be nominated, and if he is I am quite sure he will not accept." "I guess you haven't heard from your father very lately," said a tall derseyman, "or else you don't know him as well as we'do." And Walker departed, followed by the smiles of the delegates who heard the Jerseyman's rejoinder.

AUDITORIUM BUILDING AS IT WILL APPEAR WHEN COMPLETED.

pause on the threshold of their proceedings to honor the memory of their first great leader, the immortal champion of liberty and the rights of the people—Abraham Lincoln; and to cover, also, with wreaths of imperishable remembrance and gratitude the heroic names of our later leaders, who have been more recently called away from our councils—Grant, Gartield, Arthur, Logan, Conkling, May their memories be faithfully cher-

more recently called away from our councila—Grant, Gartield. Arthur, Logan, Conkling. May their memories be faithfully cherished. We also recall with our greetings, and with prayer for his recovery, the name of one of our living heroes whose memory will be treasured in the history both of Republicans and of the republic—the name of that noble soldier and favorite child of victory, Philip H. Sheridan.

In the spirit of those great leaders, and of our own devotion to human liberty, and with that hostility to all forms of despotism and oppression which is the fundamental idea of the Republican party, we send fraternal congratulations to our fellow Americans of Brani upon their great act of emsneigation, which completed the abolition of slavery throughout the two American continents. We carnestly hope that we may soon congratulate our fellow-citizens of Irish birth upon the peaceful recovery of home rule for Ireland.

We readlim our unswerving devotion to the National Constitution and to the indissoluble union of the States; to the autonomy reserved to the States under the Constitution; to the personal rights and liberties of citizens in all the States and Territories in the Union, and especially to the supreme and sovereign right of every lawful citizen, rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black to cast one free ballot in public elections and to have that ballot duly counted. We hold the free and honest popular ballot and the just and equal representation of all the people to be the foundation of our republican government, and domand effective legislation to secure the integrity and purity of elections, which are the foundation of our republican government, and domand effective legislation to secure the integrity and purity of elections, which are the foundation of our republican government, and domand effective legislation to secure the integrity and purity of elections, which are the foundation of our republican government, and domand effective legislation to secure the integrity and purity of electio

our republican government, and demand effective logislation to secure the integrity and purity of elections, which are the fountains of all public authority. We charge that the present administration and the Democratic majority in Congress owe their existence to the suppression of the ballot by a criminal multification of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

We are uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of protection; we protest against its destruction proposed by the President and his party. They serve the interests of Europe; we will support the interests of America. We accept the issue, and confidently appeal to the people for their judgment. The protective system must be maintained. Its abandonment has giways been followed by general disaster to all interests except those of the usurer and the cheriff. We denounce the Mffls bill as destructive to the general business, the labor, and the farming interests of the country, and we heartily indorse the consistent and patriotic action of the Republican Representatives in Congress in farming interests of the country, into action of indorse the consistent and patriotic action of the Republican Representatives in Congress in

opposing its passage.

We condemn the proposition of the Democratic party to place wool on the free list, and we insist that the duties thereon shall be adjusted and maintained so as to furnish full and adequate protection to that industry.

The Republican party would effect all needed

The Republican party would effect all needed reduction of the national revenue by repealing the taxes upon tobacco, which are an annoyance and burden to agriculture, and the tax upon spirits used in the arts, and for mechanical purposes, and by such revision of the tartiff laws as will tend to check imports of such articles as are produced by our people, the production of which gives employment to our labor, and release from import duties those articles of foreign production except luxuries), the like of which cannot be produced at home. If there shall still remain a larger revenue than is requisite for the wants of the government, we favor the entire repeal of internal taxes rather than the surrender of any part of our protective system at the joint behest of the whisky trusts and the agents of foreign manufacturers.

We declare our hostility to the introduction into this country of foreign contract labor and of Chinese labor, alien to our civilization and

our Constitution; and we demand the rigid enforcement of the existing laws against it, and
favor such immediate legislation as will exclude
such labor from our shores.

We declare our opposition to all combinations
of capital organized in trusts or otherwise to
control arbitrarily the conditions of trade among
our citizens; and we recommend to Congress,
and the State legislatures, in their respective
jurisdictions, such legislation as wfil prevent the
execution of all schemes to oursess the membe jurisdictions, such legislation as will prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people by undue charges on their supplies or by unjust rates for the transportation of their products to market. We approve the legislation by Congress to prevent alike unjust burdens and unfair discriminations between the States.

We reaffirm the policy of appropriating the public lands of the United States to be homesteads for American efficace and settless and settless.

We reaffirm the policy of appropriating the public lands of the United States to be homesteads for American citizens and settlers, not aliens, which the Republican party established in 1862, against the persistent opposition of the Democrats in Congress, and which has brought our great Western domain into such magnificent development. The restoration of uncarned land grants to the public domain for the use of actual settlers, which was begun under the administration of President Arthur, should be continued. We deny that the Democratio party has ever restored one acre to the people, but declare that by the joint action of Republicans and Democrats about fifty millions of acres of uncarned lands originally granted for the construction of railroads have been restored to the public domain, in partuance of the conditions inserted by the Republican party in the original grants. We charge the Democratic administration with failure to execute the laws securing to settlers titles to their bomesteads, and with using appropriations

policy of the Democratic administration in its efforts to demonetize silver.

We demand the reduction of letter postage to

In a republic like ours, where the citizen is the sovereign and the official the servant, where no power is exercised except by the will of the people, it is important that the sovereign—the people—should possess intelligence. The free school is the promoter of that intelligence which people—should possess intelligence. The free school is the promoter of that intelligence which is to preserve us a free nation; therefore the State or nation, or both combined, should support free institutions of learning sufficient to afford to every child growing up in the land the opportunity of a good common-school education. We earnestly recommend that prompt action be taken by Congress in the enactment of such legislation as will best secure the rehabilitation of our American merchant marine, and we protest against the passage by Congress of a free-ship bill, as calculated to work injustice to labor by lessening the wages of those engaged in preparing materials, as well as those directly employed in our ship-yards. We demand appropriations for the early rebuilding of our navy; for the construction of coast fortifications and modern ordnance, and other approved modern means of defense for the protection of our defenseless harbors and cities; for the payment of just pensions to our soldiers; for necessary works of national importance in the improvement of harbors and foreign commerce; for the appropriations.

ment of harbors and the channels of internal, coastwise, and foreign commerce; for the encouragement of the shipping interests of the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific States, as well as for the payment of the maturing public debt. This policy will give employment to our labor, activity to our various industries, increase the security of our country, promote trade, open new and direct markets for our products, and cheapen the cost of transportation. We affirm this to be far better for our country than the Democratic policy of loaning the Government's money without interest to "pet banks."

terest to "pet banks.

terest to 'pet banks.'

The conduct of fereign affairs by the present administration has been distinguished by its inefficiency and its cowardice. Having withdrawn from the Senate all pending treaties effected by Republican administration for the removal of foreign burdens and restrictions upon our commerce and for its extension into better markets, it has neither effected nor proposed any others in their stead. Professing adherence to the Monroe doctrine, it has seen with idle complacency the extension of fereign influence in Central America and of foreign trade everywhere among our neighbors. It has refused influence in Central America and of foreign trade sverywhere among our neighbors. It has refused to charter, sanction, or encourage any American organization for constructing the Nicaragua Canal, a work of vital importance to the main-tenance of the Mouroe doctrine and of our na-tional influence in Central and South America, and necessary for the development of trade with our Pacific territory, with South America, and with the islands and farther coasts of the Pacific Ocean.

We arraign the present Democratic adminis-We arraign the present Democratic administration for its weak and unpatriotic treatment of the fisheries question, and its pusilianimous surrender of the essential privileges to which our fishing vessels are entitled in Canadian ports under the treaty of 1818, the reciprocal maritime legislation of 183), and the comity of nations, and which Canadian fishing vessels receive in the ports of the United States. We condemn the policy of the present administration and the Democratic majority in Congress toward our fisheries as unfriendly and conspicuously unpatriotic and as tending to destroy a valuable national industry and an indispensable resource of defense against a foreign enemy.

The name of American applies alike to all

The name of American applies alike to all citizens of the republic and imposes upon all alike the same obligation of obedience to the laws. At the same time that citizenship is and must be the panoply and safegnard of him who wears it and protect him whether high or low, rich or poor, in his civil rights. It should and must afford him protection at home and follow and protect him abroad in whatever land he may be on a lawful errand.

be on a lawful errand.

The men who abandoned the Republican party in 1884 and continue to adhere to the Democratic party have deserted not only the cause of honest government, of sound finance, of freedom, and purity of the ballot, but especially have deserted the cause of reform in the civil service. We will not fail to keep our pledges because they have broken theirs or because their candidate has broken his. We therefore repeat our declaration of 1884, to wit: The reform of the civil service, auspiciously begun under the Republican administration, should be completed by the further extension of the reform system already established by law to all the grades of the service to which it is applicable. The spirit and purpose of the reform snould be observed in all executive appointments, and all laws at variance with the object of existing reform legislation should be repealed, to the end that the danger to free institutions which lurk in the power of official patronage may be wisely and effectively avoided."

opment. The restoration of unearned grants to the public domain for the diministration of President Arthur, should continued. We deny that the Democration of party has ever restored one acre to scope, but declare that by the joint action to possibility that any man who known to provide against the possibility that any man who known the publicans and Democrats about fifty one of acres of unearned lands origingranted for the construction of railroads been restored to the public domain, in purces of the conditions inserted by the lieputhparty in the original grants. We charge democratic administration with failure to not the laws securing to settlers titles to their esteads, and with using appropriations.

planes and cheers.]

In response to the Chairman's inquiry for a second Mr. Davis of Minnesota came forward to the platform and seconded the nomination of Judge Gresham in a pretty little speech of ten

although not an October State now, she seems to hold the key of the position as before. [Applause.] Indiana is always called a doubtful State, but when the Republican a doubtful State, but when the Republican party has thoroughly organized, when its preparatory work has been done well, and when the spirit of the Republican masses is kindled into a fisme she seldom fails to elect Republican candidates. There never was a time in the history of the Republican party in Indiana when it was more thoroughly organized. There never was a time when the preparatory work of the campaign had been better done. There never was a time when the Republican masses were more thoroughly alive and intent upon victory; and give us Gen. Benjamin Harrison (great cheering and appiause and waving of handkorchiefs)—give him your commission to be a candidate (cheers) and the Republicans will fall into line and move forward steadily to victory.

Mr. Terrill of Texas and Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire made speeches seconding the nomi-

Mr. Hepburn put in nomination Mr. Allison, of Iowa. His speech in part is as follows:

"It is the landable ambition of every member of this convention that to-day we pursue such a course as to deserve and win success at the end